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SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1902.

52,000 HOMES.

THE ST. LOUIS CARRIER FORCE OF THE REPUBLIC NOW DELIVER MORE THAN 52,000 PAPERS EVERY DAY TO REGULAR PA-TRONS.

THIS IS NEARLY FOUR TIMES THE CARRIER DELIVERY OF ANY OTHER MORNING NEWSPAPER IN ST. LOUIS.

IT IS MORE THAN DOUBLE THE CARRIER DELIVERY OF ANY OTH-ER NEWSPAPER IN ST. LOUIS. MORNING OR EVENING.

IT IS ABOUT EQUAL TO THE COMBINED CARRIER DELIVERY OF ALL THE OTHER ENGLISH DAILIES OF ST. LOUIS.

WORLD'S-1903-FAIR.

TARIFF HYPOCRISY.

Indiana Republicans have done the bidding of the party managers by continuing the old game of hypocritical professions regarding the necessity of tariff reform. In the platform adopted in Indianapolis they "reaffirm" their belief in reciprocity arrangements with foreign countries and "favor" such modifications of the tariff schedules as changing conditions may require.

Tommyrot. The men in control of the Republican organization have no more idea of modifying the tariff than they have of keeping faith with Cuba. The first new proposition to change a single schedule of newspapers for his vigor in insisting on an investiga the Dingley tariff will be voted down with the same unanimity that characterized the rejection of Republican amendments abolishing the duties on beet products.

Yet it is probable that Republicans of other States will follow the example of the Indiana variety. It is claimed that Senator Beveridge controlled the Indiana convention and that he voiced the policy of the administration. Republican organizations under the control of the administration will continue the game of hide and seek.

Congressman Babcock has had an experience with practical efforts to modify the tariff. The prompt rebuff which he met has served as a lesson to every other Republican who pretends to independence. Tariff modification is all right for the hustings, but it has no business in Congress.

Republicans will never enter into reciprocity arrangements while the present managers of the party are in control. The "protected infant industries" are not in favor of the proposition. John A. Kasson of Iowa, delegated to prepare reciprocity treaties by President McKinley, has given up all hope of success and has offered to resign.

It will be well for the people to remember the record of the Republicans on this plank of the Indiana platform when their speakers try the old dodge of making promises. Performance would be of far more service as a convincing argument.

SOURCE OF GREATEST DANGER.

Power brakes would increase the motorman's control of street cars and lessen the danger of serious and fatal accidents. Perfected fenders would contribute to the same end

of public safety. But, when all is said, the great street railway evil

in St. Louis is the insufficiency of cars. The speed is higher than regard for safety can permit. The excessive speed is due to the Transit Company's policy of making frequent trips do the duty which can be properly performed only by a much larger number

As long as cars are run at the prevailing rates of speed, neither power brakes nor improved fenders will reduce to a civilized minimum the list of fatalities and injuries. The long and heavy cars, traveling at a steam railroad speed, cannot be stopped quickly, Nor can the terrific force of their impact against a human body be made innocuous by any fender de-

These long and heavy cars are agreeable to patrons an improvement over the old cars-after the patrons are once seated. But it would be more agreeable to sit in smaller cars than to wait from ten to twenty minutes on a corner. The American public likes rapid transportation; but what net gain from point to point is effected by speed when these corner waits are longer than the time saved in speed?

Long cars are not an improvement for the public when the Transit Company uses them only for the saving of expenses through ability to make two men. motorman and conductor, handle a greater number of

Minor improvements, like fenders and power

the street railway companies to give adequate service.

A PRESIDENT AND HIS PARTY.

President Roosevelt deserves commendation for his courage in undertaking a task which the Republican majority in Congress feared to attempt-the prosecution of a movement against the Beef Trust to compel that monopoly to comply with the law and to terminate a restraint of trade due to the trust's control of markets and prices.

There is little doubt that the President in this instance has again gone contrary to the dominant sentiment of his party. As that sentiment was indicated by the attitude of the Republican majority in Congress, the party's determination was to abandon the people utterly to the mercy of the Beef Trust. It was impossible to arouse Republican Congressmen to action antagonistic to the trust's interests. The piti- life depends on the way we get started. able fact that many thousands of poor people were being compelled to go without meat because of inflated prices apparently had no effect on these representatives of the people.

Just what will be the final outcome of the injunctorney General Knox under instructions from Presireason to doubt the President's earnestness and abkind exerted by Senator Hanna will be put forth to with a Democracy harmonious and full of confident prevent harm to the Beef Trust. No matter how the aggressiveness. The outcome of the conflict should people may suffer because of the protecting of this trust, the protection will be forthcoming if the Hanna dent and serve the trust. The fight is likely to develop into a fight between a right-minded President and his wrong-minded party.

Attorney General Knox should proceed against the Beef Trust with the utmost vigor and aggressiveness. He stands as Mr. Roosevelt's trusted agent in this proceeding. The people necessarily look to him for the protection of their interests. He must be loyal to the man who honored him by appointment to his present high office and to the people whose servant he is by virtue of that office. He must leave nothing undone to smash the power of the Beef Trust and to render impossible in the future so ominous an oppression of the people by a monopoly as is now witnessed in the existing food situation.

KEEPING THEIR PROMISES.

That is encouraging news which the administration of municipal affairs is able to offer the citizens of St. Louis. Unless some unexpected hitch occurs the Street Department will have about \$50,000 more to spend during May and June than during the corresponding period of the past three years. About \$10,000 more than usual will be given to sewer work.

This money has been secured by the exercise of economy by the present administration. The business sense which has been used in the conduct of the various city departments is gradually making the reorganization of street work possible.

Comptroller Player emphasizes the fact that if conditions are to be kept at the improved standard of efficiency officials must continue to use the utmost economy. Wise management dictates the trimming of unnecessary expenses wherever possible.

It will take time for St. Louis to be in the flourishing financial condition which should prevail. Many years will clapse before the municipality will be up to the highest point of betterment. Constitutional amendments are necessary.

Yet there is a wholesome satisfaction over the nanner in which Mayor Wells and his colleagues have taken hold of this work. They are living up to the promises made in their platforms. The people expected as much and are not being disappointed.

FOR THE GOOD OF THE ARMY.

Efforts of the rabidly partisan Republican press to revive the gag whenever the army in the Philippines is concerned are not unexpected. Even the President has not escaped the criticism of some Republican tion of charges which have been preferred against certain officers now stationed in the islands.

There seems to be no subject on which these or gans can be just and liberal. The chief exponent of the extremists in Missouri has characterized those who are opposed to the alleged atrocities in the Philippines as "deserters and drunken shirks." To call these men slanderers is a common expression.

The order to court-martial Brigadier General Smith has aroused these partisan organs more than anything recently occurring in connection with the army. With an utter disregard of the truth they assert that the court-martial is based on information furnished by ill-wishers of the army in this country.

What are the facts? In a report to his superior officers Major Cornelius Gardener, Civil Governor of the Philippine Province of Tayabas, alleged that great harm was being done by the indiscretions of certain army men, especially by newly appointed Lieutenants. He said that they failed to distinguish between friendly and unfriendly natives and were as ready to burn the villages of the former as the latter. The so-called water cure, affirmed this Governor-himself of the army-was given to natives at the caprice of these youthful and inexperienced officers. American supremacy, declared Major Gardener, could never be successfully maintained until different tactics were adopted.

In the case of General Jacob H. Smith, specific charges of extreme cruelty were preferred by Major W. L. T. Waller of the United States Marine Corps, during a court-martial in which he was the defendant. His testimony was supported by that of other officers who swore that General Smith had given the order to kill all over 10 years of age, an order repugnant to every instinct of humanity.

These charges will be investigated. Logically, the President could take no other course. If the army men who have preferred the charges are the "mallclous liars" which the partisan press says they are, they should be expelled from the military service of this country. On the other hand, the dignity and good reputation of the army demand that men guilty of the acts named should be condemned.

American sovereignty in the Philippines must be maintained; but not at the cost of civilized standards. The methods of the savages in parts of the Philippines are such that stern measures must be used in subduing them. Murderers must be punished in no uncertain manner. The people of this country insist on such a course; but they are equally as insistent on the removal of the stigma which has been placed on the army by members of the organization in official proceedings and communications.

THE PRIDE OF OLD IKE VAIL.

"Don't call me a beggar," said old Ike Vail, confidence man and bunko-steerer, "call me a thief. I'll cut my throat if I'm to be disgraced by being sent to the State farm." And his voice trembled with indignation at the thought that he was about to lose caste in his helpless age.

For many of his seventy years of life Ike Vail had lived by swindling other folk. He prided himself on his adeptness in the high walks of scoundrelism. His brakes, are excellent in their way and deserve the at- rooted antipathy to work kept him from being a useention of the Board of Public Improvements. Yet ful member of society, but his peculiar form of selfe panelty of cars and the excessive speed will re- respect kept him from being a beggar. He stole for

main the great cause of danger until the city compels a living, taking great satisfaction in the knowledge that he stole skillfully.

So, when he was brought before Judge Dewey in Boston, charged with being a vagabond, he pleaded, with tears in his eyes, that he be not classed and housed with paupers.

Of course, old Ike Vail has been a rascal always, yet his pride, perverted as it is, indicates that there must have been the makings of a considerable man in him at one time. If, happily, he had learned to be proud of honesty, of truthfulness, of respectable independence, in his younger days, it is easy to believe that the State would have possessed a good citizen in Ike Vail.

He's of the sort that has to retain self-respect-the rouble in his case being that, born and raised a thief, be respected himself for being an excellent thief. This human nature of ours is a queer thing. So much of

Along with the warnings now being issued by Republican organs pointing out the increasing danger of Republican defeat and disaster in the Congressional elections there are to be heard the most strenuous cries tion proceedings begun against the Beef Trust by At- of command intended to force back into the party's machine formation the many Republicans who have dent Roosevelt is impossible to foresee. There is no rebelled against party discipline as exercised by follystricken leaders. In other words, all the signs and solute sincerity in the matter. But there is grave symptoms of demoralization are now apparent in Rereason to suspect that Republican influence of the publican ranks. The party is on the eve of battle not be in doubt with such conditions prevailing. According to present prospects, intelligent and spirited wing of the party can successfully thwart the Presi- Democratic leadership, supported by a splendid party discipline, is soon to bring the victory so necessary for the general good of the country.

> Committees which have been appointed by the King's Highway Improvement Association to wait upon the Board of Public Improvements should receive the attention due the cause which they represent. The personnel of the committees is evidence of the great interest which is being taken in the effort to make this thoroughfare a boulevard. If possible, the work should be started this year.

> Three of the machine Republican politicians of Illinois are stationed at the Southern Hotel in this city from whence they are conducting the Yates-Hopkins fight in St. Clair County across the river. They claim that their presence in the county might have a disturbing influence. As an instance of the way in which Republican politics in Illinois is run this spectacle is not without its humor.

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's monopoly consolidation of the great transatlantic steamship lines will doubtless exert all possible pressure for the passage of the ship-subsidy bill. A measure taxing the American people nearly \$200,000,000 for the exclusive benefit of this monopoly naturally enlists the heartiest support on the part of the benefiting monopoly.

Now that the American people have received so startling a proof of trustism's willingness to oppress its victims to the starvation point there should be little doubt of prompt and intelligent remedial action at the polls. The trusts and the Republican party which created and is now owned by the trusts must be removed from power.

Missouri furnished both the oldest and the tallest veteran at the recent ex-Confederate reunion in Dallas. There is nothing strange in the fact that Missourians grow high and live long. The State's inspiration is entirely uplifting and life in Missouri is so delightful that it is prolonged to the uttermost limit.

RECENT COMMENT.

Stonewall Jackson's Only Falsehood.

General Bankhead Magruder, then Captain Magruder told me that at the taking of the City of Mexico Stone wall Jackson, then Lieutenant Jackson, was in comman of a section of his battery, and had been ordered to a very exposed position. Learning this, he went to General Worth and asked permission to recall him and the section of his battery. General Worth approved his request, and he at once rode to where Jackson was, and found him firing at the Mexicans with both guns, and they were returning his fire with great severity.

At the moment of his arrival Jackson was walking up and down the road, sword in hand, appealing to a Tennessee regiment that was protecting itself behind the projecting angles of a serpentine wall to come out and charge the enemy in their front, and was shouting at the top of his voice: "Don't you see they can't hurt any

Captain Magruder told him the object of his mission Jackson begged him not to give the order, and Magruder withheld it. Magruder said "The next time I saw Jackson he was going into the City of Mexico after its ca pitulation with the army and one piece of artillery. The other piece of artillery had been disabled in the fight."

Stonewall Jackson often afterwards said that his ap neel to the Tenessee Regiment, "Don't you see they can't hurt anybody?" was the only falsehood of his life.

The Future of Aerial Navigation.

Santos-Dumont in the Independent.
I am 28 years of age, and within my lifetime—possibly within ten years-I expect ti see aerial navgiation an ac complished feat, and passengers carried across the ocean between Paris and New York, by airship. The mere fact that the few years during which I have been working alone and practically without encouragement have sufficed to demonstrate the practicability of constructing dirigible airship gives me the greatest hope as regards what will be achieved in the future. For a while, of course, the airship will be useful chiefly for exhibition pur poses and for war operations, but later it will be an accomplished fact. Such a flying machine, which is very different from an airship, will doubtless be invented some day, but it is not time yet. I believe that co-operation with the different inventors

and men interested in aerial navigation will bring about the best results, and my desire is to promote the interests of the subpect by working with others. Airship races at expositions would seem to be one of the ways of stimulating co-operation and interest in improving machine of to-day. It will not be many years before airship races at expositions may prove as common and ordinary as automobile races are to-day.

Discovery, Not Invention.

Editor's Study, Harper's, for May.

The material which makes up the web of all good literature is familiar rather than strange, or if at first it seems strange because of the reader's limited range of observation and reflection, it is the office of the great writer to bring it home by disclosing its familiarity, just as the demonstration of a theorem in geometry the last tion as the axiom from which the whole process started. What, in fiction, seems the writer's invention is really his finding-which in turn becomes the reader's-has finding as the result of wide observation and close study, which give variety, breadth and impressive reality to his presentment, and as the result of personal experience through which his embodiment has a living soul.

Improve Life's Springtime.

Success, for May.

Spring has its work, and summer will not perform it Youth has its tasks, and maturity falters at them. Toll hardened hands cannot pen the simple letters that seemed so easy to childish hands. Words and facts that wou have sunk into eager, virgin minds, find no lodgement is the care-torn brain of the struggler who worked for the harvest. Aching, anxious desire may good to feverish endeavor, but the springtime conditions are gone, and the tired, hardened brain refuses new impressi knowledge, of culture, and of finer appreciation must en dure, though it eats one's heart out with regret and jealous longing, and though it clogs the foot and hampers every forward, upward step.



GEORGIA LEE-CUNNINGHAM, Who will make her debut in vaudeville at the Columbia Theater Monday afternoon.

GERMAN DRAMATIC SOCIETY TO GIVE FAIR AND BAZAAR.

The German Dramatic Society's fair and bazaar at the Germania Theater, Four-teenth and Locust streets, begins to-night. The entire foyer of the theater has been converted into a miniature German town and a visit to the playhouse will be like being in Germany. The music, the dances, the refreshments, the entertainments and the persons in charge of the fair, all will be German. Fair-haired German peasant girls will serve refreshments and dispose of

girls will serve refreshments and dispose of salable articles in the booths.

American attractions will not be wanting and visitors to this unique bazaar who have not mastered the tongue of the Fatherland will find that they will have no trouble in carrying on a conversation with those with whom they may have to deal.

The object of the fair and bazaar, which will be outstill May 1 is to raise a fund.

will be on until May 1, is to raise a fund for supporting a German theater next sea-son. Members of the German Stock Com-pany, who in the last season have pleased large audiences at each performance and have been re-engaged for the coming season. will be present and take part in the fair. Messrs. Heinemann and Weib, managers of the Germania Theater will also lend their assistance. Mr. Welb has charge of the decorations and under his guidance the theater has been transformed into a typical village such as a tourist might find on a visit to the Fatherland. Mr. Heinemann

visit to the Fatherland. Mr. Heinemann will have charge of the amusement features and entertainments.

The entire theater is to be utilized. The seats will be removed from the lower floor. Hooths will be erected in the boxes and dress circle, where the members of the stock company will hold forth.

Miss Clara V. Marx, daughter of Mrs. Harry N. Marx, No. 206A N. Euclid avenue, will twirl the big wheel of fortune, to be erected in the parquet and hand out the prizes to the lucky persons.

Miss Bertha Miller will superintend a

nenagerie on the stage, near which a

MISS CLARA MARK. eum with its many curlosities will hold

Who will have charge of the wheel of for tune at the German Fair.

forth.

Dancing will be permitted on the stage.

Vaudeville acts will also be presented from
the center of the stage, which will be kept

clear.

A shooting gallery, representing a German schuctzenfest, will be conducted in the court. Various turner societies will visit the fair each night and will go through their drills and display their gymnastic feats.

SMITH ACADEMY STUDENTS SUBMIT

All but Two of Class That Took Holiday Have Returned to Their Desks.

All but two of the boys of the fifth year class, scientific course, at Smith Academy, who arbitrarily took a holiday last Tuesday to have their pictures taken, have now returned to school, and Principal Edward F. Jackson considers that the incident is

The two students who still remain away are Walter Haeussler and Armin Orthwein. Principal Jackson has not heard what are their intentions.

Yesterday morning, according to Princi-pal Jackson, the boys who still refused to do the five hours' extra work incumbent upon them if they wished to be readmitted to the school numbered five. Three of these—Cecil Hogan, Rolf Hartman and William A. Rutter, Jr.—appeared before the principal and accepted the terms. Yesterday

A. Rutter, Jr.-appeared before the principal and accepted the terms. Yesterday afternoon all the members of the class who in the principal's opinion had transgressed were doing penance by making up the time which they should have devoted to their books last Tuesday.

The parents of several of the students called at the academy and Professor Jackson explained his reasons for his attitude toward the breach of discipline on the part of the fifth year class.

Arthur M. Blackwell and William A. Rutter, Sr., were among those who conversed with the principal about the matter, and it was said subsequent to these meetings that all concerned were satisfied and that no disagreement now existed.

Principal Jackson states that he littended to show no partiality to the sixth year class by granting them a half holday Thursday to pose in a group for the camera. "I felt that it would be better to have photographs taken on a Saturday, but it is difficult to get the class together then, as many of the boys live out of town. Also it has been customary to allow the sixth year class time for this purpose.

"But the case of the fifth year class is different. There is no precedent for them, and they were warned by the fact that the first request of the sixth year class, made last Friday for a holiday, was refused. It was a breach of discipline for the lifth year boys to take a holiday without approaching me, and knowing that I would refuse a request should they make it.

"However, as I was approached by a delegation of the sixth year boys, who explained the objections to having the picture taken on Saturday, I felt that I was justified in granting them time. I will always meet the boys half way, and more than half way, but I must keep up the discipline, and all the fifth year boys who return to their desks must make up the lessons missed."

Extra work was not demanded of Richard Kennard, son of Sam Kennard, who lad been of the fifth year class but who had been of the fifth year class to had been of the fifth year class of the fifth ye

Essens missed."

Extra work was not demanded of Richard Kennard, son of Sam Kennard, who is of the fifth year class, but who had been absent several days before Tueslay's escanda.

MISSOURIANS COMING HOME. Spent Last Day at Charleston Sight-Seeing.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL Charleston, S. C., April 25.—The Missourl and the Louisiana Purchase Exposition delegations, which came here yesterday morntwo delegations went out on an excursion around the harbor. The party was accompanied by Lieutenant Governor Lee of Missouri and ex-Governor David R. Francis, president of the St. Louis World's Fair. The best landed at the exposition grounds and the party took luncheon in the Venician building. They spent the afternoon on a second tour of inspection of the exhibits. The visitors were delighted with the trip and manifested a great deal of interest in the harbor and the places of interest in the harbor and the places of interest.

As a seaport ex-Governor Francis said Charleston has a splendid opportunity to become the leading commercial city on the South Atlantic coast. Ex-Governor Francis expressed himself to-day as being highly pleased with his visit to Charleston and particularly with the exposition, which, he said, was far better than he expected. To the members of the Missouri Commission he declared the fair to be far ahead of any that has ever been held in the South, and it was a source of wonder to him how such a beautiful exposition could have been built with such a small amount of money.

WOULD OWN FORT MASSAC. Daughters of American Revolution Will Try to Buy Place.

Carbondale, Ill., April 25.—A monument has been started by the Daughters of the American Revolution to acquire possession of the remains and site of Fort Massac, the location of the oldest settlement in Illinois, and around whose remains clusters much of the history of the early struggles of the State and the Burr conspiracy.

Fort Massac has been successively in the hands of the Spanish, French, English, Indians and Americans. It was built by a straggling band of De Soto's men. It has figured in the great historical events of the Southwest and is richer in historical interest than any point on the Ohlo River. It was commanded at one time by Mad Anthony Wayne and Aaron Burr came to perfect his plot to make an Empire of the Southwest, and here the beautiful wife of Blennerhasset first learned of the gigantic enterprise her husband was involved in, that swept away a fortune and rendered her a wanderer from her home in the dead of winter. To-day but little of the old fort remains. The old ramparts are still distinguishable and occasionally a relic is dug out.

Only recently a pair of ancient steelyards were found. The grounds are owned by Judge W. H. Green, who is anxious that this famous site shall, in the future, be appropriately marked and what remains preserved. The dead for its transfer to the Daughters will probably be consummated in the near future. has been started by the Daughters of the American Revolution to acquire possession in the near future.

WOMEN WORK FOR LIBRARY.

Mass Meeting to Be Held in Carondelet To-Day.

Carondelet Business Men's Associa tion has taken up the matter of locating visions of the Carnegle gift, on the South

visions of the Carnegie gift, on the South Side. A committee has been appointed to suggest and obtain a suitable site.

W. P. Evans is chairman of the committee, H. A. Chapin is secretary and F. J. Karleskind treasurer.

Other members are: W. M. Kinsey, J. L. Hornsby and Fred Hoffmeister. Several sites have been discussed, but none has been found that is quite large enough, as 160 feet front is necessary.

The committe hopes to raise the funds within sixty days, so that there will be no delay in carrying out the plans to secure one of the branches for Carondelet. A mass meeting of ladies has been called for this afternoon at a o'clock at Turner Hall for the purpose of organizing a movement among them to assist in raising funds to be applied toward purchasing a library site.

A. A. Selkirk & Co.'s

ing to take part in the celebrations, which were held in the Louisiana Purchase building, left the city to-night at 11 o'clock for St. Louis.

This morning the official members of the

GOVERNOR STONE AND CARNEGIE LIBRARY.

to the Editor of The Republic. Columbia, Mo., April 21.-Will you permit an old personal and political friend and admirer of ex-Governor Stone, and an older and life-long friend of Missouri's great uni-

and life-long friend of Missouri's great university at this place, to make very brief reply to his letter in The Republic of yesterday, opposing a Carnegie Library building in the campus of the university?

It is not a fact which vitally concerns the merits of the case, yet Governor Stone and the people ought to know that the Carnegie Library suggested is not of university origin, nor do its most active promoters have any official connection with the university. any official connection with the university.

At the last meeting of the Missouri Press
Association State Historical Society, whose
business office and rapidly increasing library occupy crowded rooms in the main brary occupy crowded rooms in the main building of the university, the proposition was introduced and considered, and a com-mittee was appointed to correspond with Mr. Carnegie on the subject, of which Mr. Et W. Stephens of the Herald is chairman. But no difference when, where or with whom the proposition originated. I beg to suggest it is capable of triumphant vindi-cation.

That the university and the Missouri Press Association Historical Society need a library building, and that in a short time, library building, and that in a short time, Carnegle or no Carnegle, money will be appropriated by the General Assembly to build and equip it, goes without saying. But for the life of me, I cannot conceive of any good and sufficient reason why the friends of the university, and I admit that Governor Stone stands in their front ranking the conjunction with the Missouri Historic Society, would not be justified in saving the tax-payers of the State two, three or four hundred thousand dollars in the accomplishment of this library enterprise.

Very true, "the State of Missouri is big enough, strong enough and rich enough to support its own educational establishments—without foreign aid," but it would be just that much bigger, stronger and richer if, without any compromise of honor or en-

without any compromise of honor or en-counter of perils, seen or unseen, did the Sinte, while the Carnegle library buildings are on tap, accept one if offered, and says half the cost of it in the pockets of the people of the State.

Governor Stone's fears of evils to come

through the influence of plutocratic "magnates" on the policies and courses of study of the university, are groundless. There is nothing in the past history of our State universities which forecasted it and nothing in their present connections, environments and purposes to awaken the fears of the people that their institutions of learning may be controlled and dominated by and in the interest of the "Mighty Moneybags." In my opinion this is a harmless hobgobin. The people themselves through their Governors and State Senators elect the board of all of their Control when the senators who govern the State. of nine Curators who govern the State University, and under the law not a greater number than five of the nine shall belong to the same political party. These curators, thus elected, will take care of the people's university, and if there is need of it in the future, slam its doors in the face of any unwise and dangerous schemes of the millionaires and billionaires.
WILLIAM F. SWITZLER,

COTTON MARKET TOOK

ANOTHER UPWARD STRIDE.

Bullish Liverpool Market, Followed by Continuous Advance Under

Heavy Buying. REPUBLIC SPECIAL. New York, April 25.-With little or no

show of excitement and with little urging from the bull side the cotton market took another long stride upward to-day. Another surprise from Laverpool caused the opening advance of 5 to 19 points, after which the market worked higher of its own

opening advance of 5 to 19 points, after which the market worked higher of its own volition.

The advance was continuous and the largest and most influential houses and brokers were the principal buyers. It was the first day for the delivery of notices for the delivery of cotton on Hay contracts. Upwards of about 55,000 beles were tendered in this manner, but these were snapped up by exporters so caseriy that they had no influence whatever in checking the advance on the contrary this apparent good demand from this source rather tended to further excite the market.

Liverpool and the South sent large orders to buy, and apparently the only sellers were holders who had large profits and were induced to take them by the sharp advance. The primary influences were an advance in Liverpool of from 3½ points to 2 points had been expected and heavy buying by Europe and the South. This combination prompted buil support and a hasty scramble to cover by shorts.

buil support and a hasty scramble to cover by shorts.

The market continued strong during the afternoon with the buying power still prodominating and tendency of prices higher. Commission houses, especially those with Western and Southern private wires, did a very large business, and there was a great deal of rebuying by old buils who had been led to sell out last week on the idea that the technical speculative conditions and attitude of some of the local operators favored a reaction.

Activity in futures continued in the late trading with the May option crossing the \$14c level.

The market closed firm with quotations 20 to 25 points higher as compared with yesterday's closing prices.

WANTS TO EXHUME REMAINS. Mrs. Stevermark Sues Church and Cemetery Association.

Salife Steyermark and her son, M. B. Steyermark, brought suit yesterday in the Circuit Court against the Bnai Aninniah Congregation and Scherith Israel Church Cemetery and Samuel Boernstein, to comissuance of a permit to remove the emains of Mrs. Steyermark's husband from

remains of Mrs. Steyermark's husband from the Jacob Steyermark Cemetery.
Steyermark was buried in the cemetery, which is in St. Louis County, near the North and South road, in August, 1882. A granite monument was crected at the grave. The Steyermarks have procured a burial lot in Mount Olive Cemetery and want to remove the remains and the monument to the new lot. It is alleged that Boernstein, who is president of the Bnai Congregation, has refused to issue the permit.

SET FIRE TO OIL-SOAKED DOG. Youth Charged With an Act of Brutality.

A pet dog belonging to H. M. Walliss of No. 4342A Clayton avenue was nearly burned to death Thursday evening by three mischievous boys, who soaked the animal's coat with coal oil and lighted a match to it. The dog was badly burned. As a result of the prank, Thomas Shearin, 15 years old, of No. 854 Tower Grove ave-16 years old, of No. 834 Tower Grove avenue, was arrested on a charge of disturbing the peace, on compiaint of Mr. Walling. In the First District Police Court yesterday his case was continued to April 20. Two other arrests have been ordered in the case.

An Old Republic Copy.

To the Editor of The Republic.

Rock Island, Ill., April 24.-While workmen were working around a fireplace in my residence to-day they found a copy of my residence to-day they found a copy of the daily Missouri Republican published in St. Louis Tuesday morning, June 3, 1851, I regard it as quite a prize and I thought I would inform you of it. The editors were Chambers and Knapp. I live in one of the oldest houses in Rock Island and one which has been inhabited by some of the oldest families in the city here. A newspaper fifty-one years old is a novelty nowadays.

JOHN F. LOCKNEY.

Pastor of the Sacred Heart Church.

Two More Bodies Recovered.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Cairo, April 25.—The tug Theseus went to the wreck of the City of Pittsburg the morning with a party of searchers for the bodies of the victims, but, owing to the great swells caused by the very high wind, little work could be done. The body of one negro roustabout was recovered. The remains of one person, badly burned and charred, which physicians pronounce to be that of a woman, was found among the debris in the hull, and it is inferred from the location where it was found that it was the body of Mrs. Clay Berrze, who took passage with her husband and son at Uniontown, Ky. On account of the wind blowing a gale, causing the swells to roll so high, the searching party returned home this evening by rail. The H. M. Horis is due from New Orleans. REPUBLIC SPECIAL